

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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T. R. WALTON, Business Manager.

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Room Enough For All.
Don't crowd or push on the march of life,
Or tread on each other's toes,
For the world of rest in its great career,
Is hard enough as it goes.
Oh, why should the strong oppress the weak
Till the latter go to the wall?
On this earth of ours, with its thrills and flow,
There is room enough for all.
If a lagging brother falls behind,
And drops from the falling band;
If fear and doubt put his soul to rout,
Then lend him a helping hand.
Cheer up his heart with words of hope,
Nor mean the speech with call;
In the great highway, on the roughest day,
There is room enough for all.
If a man with the tread of a pioneer
Steps out on your track ahead,
Don't grudge his start with an envious heart,
For the nightfall once were led,
But give your hand for the coming day—
Let nothing your heart assail—
Catch up if you can with the forward man,
There is room enough for all.

The Greatest of All Shows is Coming.
The Sells Brothers, who have had the good fortune to be the first on the Lake Front this season, are to be congratulated in presenting a show that corresponds with the announcements. They don't beguile the people with pretentious advertisements of wonders that have never materialized, and they really produce what they claim. This is almost too much to say of a circus, and it will hardly be credited, but a candid examination of this menagerie and ring brings the truth-loving reporter to the confession that sobriety of statement is mighty, and is prevailing over all of Barnum's adjectives.—[Chicago Evening Journal, May 17, 1881.]

For many excellent reasons, conspicuously furnished by itself, we are pleased to announce the speedy coming of Sells Brothers' Six Enormous Railroad Shows, now united. Every possible assurance is given that it is, what its title suggests, the grandest and wealthiest amusement organization on earth, canopied all wonderland with its half million yards of electric lighted canvas. But even more conclusive evidence than the weighty endorsement of the press and the potent voice of public approval is the straightforward and unprecedented action of the Messrs. Sells themselves in vigorously demanding the strict enforcement of the law against all exhibitions guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, and of grossly swindling their patrons by loudly advertising attractions they do not possess; in strenuously insisting that a passable performance in some respects does not excuse wholesale misrepresentation in other things; and, finally, in frankly and boldly urging the press to speak of their show just as it is.

Clearly, no impostor, no fraudulent advertiser, no ordinary exhibition would dare to thus plainly and publicly arouse such powerful agencies to crush it. Genuine superiority, true greatness and invincible integrity can alone court such an ordeal, and as the Messrs. Sells are the only ones to do it, the conclusion is irresistible that theirs is indeed the very First and Finest of Shows, and that, in the words of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Daily Republican, "their names will be as good as a show-bill as Vanderbilt's is on a bank check." At Stanford, September 22, at 1 and 7 P. M.

AN ARMY IN BLUE SPECS.—It is said that Arabi, the general of the Egyptian revolutionary force, is going to be very circumspect and hold his ground quietly, expecting that the English army will soon be disabled by ophthalmia, without the need of fighting. The glare of the sun and the fine sand that floats in the air have been found to play the mischief with foreign soldiers. It is affirmed that during the Egyptian campaign of the great Napoleon two-thirds of his men were at one time distressed with eye diseases. According to English papers every precaution is to be taken to save the British troops, now pouring into Egypt, from such maladies; and among other speculations, 25,000 pairs of blue spectacles have been purchased at five cents per pair. Probably Arabi will laugh at the spectacle of an army in specs; but blue glass is held to possess various healing virtues, and if the British expectations are realized, they will yet laugh at Arabi.

A Conservative.
A conservative? Well he is a nice fellow. When several of them are bunched together like a lot of wilted asparagus they make an excellent David Davis. In Egypt, Turkey and other countries in that locality they are called eunuchs. A conservative is a man from whom nine-tenths of all his ambition, enterprise and usefulness have oozed out. He is a nice old fellow, who prefers visiting sugar camps about the time they are sugaring off, and who dislikes exercise of any kind. He is a magnificent spectacle of what has been in the past, and who hopes to draw profit from some person or party on account of his willingness to hold back at all times and under all circumstances. In the time of Christ he followed the Savior afar off, and came scooping around the pans and kettles after the procession had moved on. If the world were made up of conservatives the only advancement that would be made would be to the rear. A conservative is a man who has fallen out of the procession and is waiting for death to come along and scoop him in; but death generally lets him live a great while because he is no particular harm in the world, and therefore might as well stay here as to go to some other place where he amounts to nothing. A conservative is always hanging back. He is not a believer in progress and would prefer riding in Noah's ark to traveling in a first-class ocean steamer. Like an old frog pond, he becomes full of sticks, pollywogs, water bulbs, bad smells and malaria. An array of 10,000 conservatives would devour an enormous quantity of pork and beans if it could not get pie, and would remain in camp so long as the neighbors brought in the pork and beans.—[Pomeroy's Great West.]

The Streets of Venice.
Many persons are under a great misapprehension as to the means of transit or locomotion in Venice. It is a mistake to suppose that there are no streets, and that it is absolutely necessary to go from place to place by gondola. It is true that three bridges—the Rialto bridge of the middle ages, and two modern iron bridges—span the Grand Canal which divides the city in equal halves; it is true that the city is built upon 117 islands, intersected by 150 small canals and 2,480 passages; but almost every one of the water streets have a quay or footpath bordering it, while 400 bridges unite island to island, so that it is quite possible to go to every part of the city on foot, although few perhaps would care to do so, for there is not, in all the world, a more difficult place for the traveler, guided only by the "light of nature," to find a given spot. That spot may be only a few hundred yards away, but to reach it he may have to cross half a dozen bridges, some leading to the right, and some to the left, and traverse as many squares of which there are 396, 127 larger squares, and 269 smaller squares.

SHE LOST HER BABY.—At Plainville, Conn., on Wednesday morning, a woman stepped from a train a moment to question the agent and the train pulled out suddenly without her, carrying off her baby. Her frenzy moved the good ticket agent to telegraph to Bristol and order the baby returned. The train dropped the infant at Forestville, and a good man footed it thither and lugged the baby back to Plainville. The mother, meantime grown impatient, had gone to Forestville on the engine of a gravel train. So back went the good man with the baby to Forestville, there to learn that the frantic mother had returned to Plainville. The man then telephoned to the woman to sit still half an hour, which she did, and got back her infant.—[Springfield Republican.]

The Gardener's Monthly says: "It has only recently been clearly demonstrated that a dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a strain on the main plant for moisture, as does a living one. This is one of the most important discoveries of modern botanical science to the practical horticulturist, as by this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. A dead branch, or a weak one, should be at once cut away."

It is always the bridegroom's friends who take the initiative. His mother would write both to the young lady and to her mother, and a little later would invite the young lady, either alone or accompanied by her parents, the latter being preferable if possible, so as to make her acquaintance.—[London Queen.]

"Stonewall" Jackson.
The day after the first battle at Manassas, and before the news of the victory had reached Lexington, Virginia, in authentic form, rumors preceding any accurate account of that event had gathered a crowd at the postoffice, awaiting with intense interest the opening of the mail. In its distribution the first letter was handed to the Rev. Dr. White. It was from General "Stonewall" Jackson. Recognizing the well-known handwriting, the Doctor exclaimed to those around him, "Now we shall know all the facts." The following were the contents of the letter:

My DEAR PASTOR—In my tent last night, after a fatiguing day's service I remembered that I had failed to send you my contribution to the colored Sunday-school. Inclosed you will find my check for that object, which please acknowledge at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours faithfully,
THOMAS J. JACKSON.

There was not a word about a conflict which shocked the nation; no allusion to the great part he played in it, no reference to himself save that it had "been a fatiguing day's service." Yet that was the day memorable in history, when he received the name "Stonewall," which has supplanted that of his parents gave him. He thought of his contribution to the colored Sunday-school that night in his tent after the great battle and sent his pastor a check for it.

Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Richmond, Va. in his oration delivered at the inauguration of the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, presented to Virginia by English gentlemen, and erected in the capital square, said of the great soldier, "and the man who filled two hemispheres with the story of his fame, was never so happy as when he was telling the colored children of his Sabbath-school the story of the cross."

A Stroke of Business.
A young German wine merchant, unable to dispose of his goods, was sitting disconsolately reading the newspapers, when he noticed that a convivial old baron, famous for his fondness for Rhine wine, was dead. Seizing one of his letter heads, the young man penned a note thanking the baron for his kind order of a few days before, said the wine would be forwarded at once and enclosed his bill. The message and wine were received by the heirs who, overjoyed at falling into a good property, paid the merchant's bill, promptly drank the wine, and gave the dealer whom the baron seemed to have favored, an extensive order. The young man's custom increased steadily, and at last his fortune was made. This is an instance which disputes the old truth, *in vino veritas*; there was no truth in his wine evidently.

To attend a circus at Oswego, N. Y., a father and son walked to a swamp ten miles distant to pick huckleberries, sleeping in the woods and living on the fruit until their return. Their pick netted exactly enough to purchase four tickets to the circus for the family. On Friday the family walked to Oswego, a distance of twenty-two miles, and footed it back Saturday night.

Morrison Heady, the "blind bard" of Kentucky, is very fond of the game of chess. He has a chessboard and chessmen made to order with projecting points, so that he may distinguish, by the sense of touch, between them. Persons who understand the game say that he is hard to beat.

A Chicago minister says that among women a passing familiarity with current news is so rare as to excite observation. He has seen thousands of men in the street-cars with a newspaper before them, but does not recall ever seeing a lady in the same position.

A New Jersey snake entered a cabinet organ that had been toted into the woods for use at a picnic. At the first notes called forth from the organ at Sunday-school on the following Sabbath the snake crawled out, causing a good deal of commotion.

The extent of the manufacture of oleomargarine will doubtless surprise the ordinary reader, and perhaps alarm the average housekeeper. Upward of \$5,000,000 worth was made in 1880 by four establishments in N. York city alone.

The total annual production of sugar in the world is said to be 5,820,000 tons, of which the United States, or rather the State of Louisiana, produces only 125,000 tons.

The idle should not be classed among the living; they are a sort of dead men who can't be buried.

INDUCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

To reduce my stock of Summer Goods, I will offer at Very Low Prices, for the next 60 days, my stock of Laces, Hamburg Edging, Lace Curtains, India Linens, Piques, Fans, Plaid Gingham, &c.

I also offer, at Very Low Prices, my stock of Jeans, Flannels and Woolens, which were bought early this year, at the close of Winter sales, at 15 per cent. less than present value. Money saved is money made. Come and see me.
Respectfully,
ROBT. S. LYTLE.

The New Garfield Bank Note.

The new five-dollar bill is a beauty. To the left of the center is a most handsome and life-like engraving of the late President Garfield. It is the first National currency note bearing the head of a statesman ever issued. To the right of the center the name of the bank finds place. The seal has been changed, but still remains geometrical. Upon the border of the face of the note the charter number of the bank under the reorganization is to be found six times, and this is the only change to be noted on the face of the new \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 notes. The backs of all the notes are of a delicate chocolate—a new color, which is experimental for the present. The vignettes of the old series have been discarded, and in their stead is the charter number of the bank as reorganized. The notes were designed by Mr. George W. Casilear, of the Treasury department.

The investigation in regard to the impurities of brandy and beer has been extended to tobacco. It is said, on good authority, that in the composition of the \$26,666,000 cigars and 229,800,000 cigarettes manufactured annually in New York city, are used tonka bean, balsam fir, cedar oil, cascarrilla bark, potato leaves, potash, tamarind, anise seed, saltpetre, sulphuric ether, bromide of potassium, rum and other ingredients.

In the ladies' cabin of a certain ferryboat this notice is posted: "The seats in this cabin are reserved for the ladies. Gentlemen will please not occupy them till the ladies are seated." Can this mean that the gentlemen are to occupy the seats after the ladies are seated? That would rather reverse the natural order of things, wouldn't it?—[Sunday Argus.]

Twenty Meriden men and their wives have gone on a trip to California together. They have chartered two hotel cars for a month, and are privileged to stop as often as they choose. The Yosemite valley will be visited and other places of interest on the route. The cost of the trip is estimated at from \$500 to \$800 a couple.

The robber politician who demands two per cent. of the salary from every office-holder, and calls it a voluntary contribution, reminds us of the sailor on a British steamer, who was asked: "Are you obliged to attend prayers every Sunday?" "Why, no, not exactly obliged to; but if we don't, they stop our grog."

During the manoeuvres of the German ironclad squadron in the Baltic last June, a torpedo got mislaid. As soon as the Captain of the ironclad Kronprinz, to which it belonged, missed it, he offered a reward for its discovery. It is fifteen feet long, weighty in proportion, and at present a terror to navigators.

The jealous husband of a very pretty woman in Texas, branded her with an iron used for marking cattle, making a star and cross on each cheek. This is a new kind of Texas jewelry which she will have to wear for life. Texas law should compel the man to swallow a live tarantula.

A stranger called at forty-eight different houses in Cleveland and asked, "Is the boss home?" There was no man at home in any one instance, and yet forty-seven of the women promptly replied: "Yes, sir—what do you want?"—[Detroit Free Press.]

A Newport man refused to vote for the colored school tax "because he had no colored children." A weak excuse. He could have made himself eligible if he had chosen to.

The high price of meat does not affect the consumption of hash. The two articles never did depend on each other much.

It is said that 16,000 men are now employed in railroad construction in Florida.

About one-third of the rye crop of the United States is grown in Illinois.

HIGGINS HOUSE!

—STANFORD STREET—
LANCASTER, . . . KENTUCKY

JOHN T. HIGGINS, PROPRIETOR.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

In every particular, the patronage of the public solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. [12-17]

THE NEW ROUTE EAST,

—VIA—
WASHINGTON!

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

SOLID TRAINS,

—WITH—
Pullman Sleeping Coaches!

From LOUISVILLE

To WASHINGTON,

—THROUGH THE—
Grandest Scenery in America!

Connecting direct in Penn. Depot for

Baltimore, Philadelphia & N. Y.

The Only Direct Line to

Virginia and the Carolinas.

Tickets are on sale at principal Ticket Offices, and at the General Office of the C. & O. Railway, at 340 West Main Street, Louisville.

For further information, address J. C. ERNST, General Southwestern Agent, Louisville.

C. W. SMITH, Gen'l Manager, H. W. FULLER, Gen'l Pass'g Agt.

CONDENSED TIME.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

MARCH 1, 1882.

St. Sun.

Lve. Richmond 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Lancaster 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Livingston 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Crab Orchard 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Stanford 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Shelby City 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Nashville 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Lebanon 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Lebanon Junction 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Cincinnati Junction 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Louisville 6:00 a.m.

St. Sun.

Lve. Louisville 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Stanford 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Crab Orchard 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Livingston 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Lancaster 6:00 a.m.

Lve. Richmond 6:00 a.m.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

To Memphis, Little Rock, Mobile, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

Emigrants to Texas have their choice of two routes: via Memphis or via New Orleans. Time much quicker and rates lower than by any other route. It is also the

QUICKEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Route to all points in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and California.

Only one change to Chicago, St. Louis and East. For further information about tickets to the South, Kansas, Colorado, and en route rates to Florida, address C. P. AYMORE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Or F. J. Anthony, Agt., Stanford, Ky.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.

—BY FAR—
THE MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE TO—

CINCINNATI!

And decidedly the Popular Route, affording, as it does, less charges and superior accommodations to

Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Texas,

The North, Northwest and West. In fact, if you cannot make a trip in any direction, your interest will be best served by purchasing your tickets via K. C. and Cincinnati. 2 Trains each way 2 Pullman Palace Cars, Elegant New Day Coaches, and handsomely furnished Pullman Dining Cars form the unequalled equipments of this Old Reliable, thereby making a trip over this line one of luxurious comfort and pleasure. Try it.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1882.

SOUTH.

No. 4. No. 2. No. 6.

Lve. Lexington 8:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Lve. Palmyra 8:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Lve. Crab Orchard 8:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Lve. Paris 8:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

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